THE FARMER & GARDENER

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: OCTOBER 17, 1837.

We had a most heavy frost, and ice the fourth of an inch thick at our residence 2 miles east of Baltimore, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant. Our *Dahlias*, and there was a most splendid bloom out, were frozen completely stiff. If this frost shall prove to have been general, we fear that much of the late corn will be considerably injured.

A GOOD SPIRIT.

We publish to-day a highly interesting letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the New Castle County Agricultural Society of Delaware. We rejoice to find from it that a spirit of laudable enterprise has been awakened among the agriculturists of that generous and patriotic state; and we trust it will be impelled forward until it shall have infused itself into the bosom of every man who cherishes veneration for the noble calling of the husbandman.

We cannot close this article without returning our thanks to Dr. *Thompson*, for his acceptable present of a loaf of bread made from *Spring Wheat*, raised by that enterprising and intelligent farmer, Major *Reybold;* and we will say this much for the Delaware loaf, that, with a single exception, we have never eaten of such excellent bread. It was all that bread ought to be, all that good flour and human art could make it.

We shall be pleased at all times to receive communications from Dr. T. in his *official*, or individual capacity, as also from any of his patriotic colaborers in the great cause of agriculture; and we need not say, that it will at all times afford us heartfelt pleasure to contribute our feeble mite towards the promotion of the objects these gentlemen have so laudably associated together to further.

We copy with much pleasure the following article from the *Princess Anne* (E. S.) *Herald*, of the 3d inst., and we trust that the presence of Mr. *Gay*, on our Eastern peninsula, may have the effect of arousing its intelligent inhabitants to a sense of the importance of the Silk Culture. From his intimate acquaintance with the business and general knowledge in every department connected with the culture of the mulberry and manufacture of silk, they may obtain valuable information, the effect of which, we trust, will be to induce them to enter spiritedly into the business, both as individuals and companies. We are certain there is no branch of human industry with which we are acquainted, so eminently adapted by the beauty of its employment, and the largeness of its profits, to allure men to it; and now, as the farmer may feed the *first year* from the Morus Multicaulis, that great obstacle to the spread of the Silk Culture has been removed; for no one need now wait for several years to reap the fruits of his industry. Should not this fact stimulate all to go to work at once? We say it should, and we sincerely hope that a new era is about to dawn upon the interesting portion of our State alluded to in the article below.

In all candor we affirm, that if the people of the Eastern Shore so will it, they may, in twenty years, by adding the Silk Culture to their other branches of husbandry, increase their exports three millions of dollars, impart an appreciated value of two hundred per cent. to their lands, and while they are doing these things, they will be increasing their means of giving employment to thousands of widows and their orphan children; for it is one of the advantages of the culture, that *children* from seven years of age and upwards, are just as competent to perform the labor of gathering leaves and feeding worms as grown persons.

THE SILK CULTURE.

We take great pleasure in stating to our friends in the county, and to the people on the Shore generally, that a gentleman is now in our Village, from whom all the necessary information touching the rearing of the mulberrry and the culture of silk may be obtained. We hope the enterprising of our citizens will avail themselves of his experience and engage his services in the erection of an establishment for the manufacture of the article.

Mr. GAY, the gentleman alluded to, states the object of his visit to our shore to be the establishment of Silk Companies along the Penisula. His efforts have, so far, been attended with the utmost success. Very recently he has been instrumental in the erection of several companies on the shore, and a number of others in the State of Delaware. At Cambridge, in Dorchester; and at Salisbury in our own county, we are happy to learn, companies have been formed: and we may add, we have no doubt but that one will be formed at Princess Anne.

The mode of propagating the Mulberry—especially the Morus Multicaulis,—Feeding the silk worms—Furnishing a set of hurdles for that purpose—Supplying filatures for winding the raw silk from the cocoons, with practical instructions therefor, and instructing a set of hands in the branches as above—may be obtained at a very small expense.

This will comprise the first stages of the culture. Another set of Machinery—the cost of which will likewise be small, will be necessary to manufacture the raw material into sewing silk. The latter machinery, however, may be dispensed with at the pleasure of the company, a ready market being at all times found for the raw material. It will command, at all times, a price that will net to the growers a clear profit of 2 to $4 on every pound they may send to market. And if, after sufficient experience, the company should find the business a profitable one, as no doubt it would, then the additional machinery to which we have alluded as necessary to convert the *raw* material into sewing silk might be obtained.

It has been estimated, by the best writers upon this subject, that the profits arising to the growers range between *five* and *seven* dollars in every pound of sewing silk they manufacture. And, as to the quality of the land necessary to the successful rearing and cultivation of the Mulberry, it has been clearly proved, that, for this purpose, the poorest sandy soil is well adapted. One acre of such land will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 trees, which for three successive years, will average, at least, one sixteenth of a pound of silk per tree. And for the 4 years thereafter the product of each tree will be the eighth of a pound. This is a very moderate estimate.

Hence it will be seen at a single glance that the business, however limited, or however great the extent to which it may be carried, cannot be otherwise than profitable.

But besides the pecuniary advantages which must necessarily flow from the introduction of the culture of silk amongst us, there are other considerations attached to the subject which cannot but arrest the attention of the philanthropic, as well as the enterprising citizen. When we look around us and behold a class of beings, whose condition beggars description, seeking a precarious subsistence from the scanty produce of our forests—wearing out the vigor of their lives in indolence and poverty—for want of em-

ployment, we are led to view with feelings of pleasure, the adoption of any system which promises to rescue them from their degraded position, by the exercise of honest industry. We allude to the numberless women and children—the victims of poverty—who throng the outskirts of our woods and forests—and to whose hand such employment would come most welcome. It has been ascertained that the culture of silk can be prosecuted by women and small children, who are incapacitated for labor of a more arduous nature. Such aid, alone, indeed, is best calculated to carry on the business successfully, and therefore those who engage in the culture may do so without interrupting the regular routine of agricultural duties.

It is an undeniable fact that that spirit of energy which is so essential to individual, as well as national, prosperity, is now scarcely known amongst us. An almost universal apathy has succeded it, which rests like an incubus upon us, and will ever prevent, if not shaken off, a rapid rise in the scale of prosperity. Something *must* be done, and the sooner the better. Not only for the benefit of that class of which we have just spoken, but to prevent the emigration of another and a more valuable portion of the community. The tide of emigration from our county, and indeed from our shore, is flowing on rapidly. This must be checked, or, ere long, active industry will not find a home amongst us. The bone and sinew of our land are daily departing from us, to seek habitations in the 'far west;' where greater inducements are held forth—where industry is better rewarded, and where enterprise will ever meet with success. If, then, we can strike upon some scheme, whereby the thrifty and industrious may be retained, and the indigent employed, the advantages will be incalculable. We know of none more likely to succeed in the accomplishment of this purpose, than the establishment of silk companies along the Peninsula.—Wherever they have been erected, they have been attended with the most auspicious results, and their utility is no longer questioned. There is one at Centreville, in Queen Anne's, which has been established only about 12 months, and we are credibly informed the most beneficial results have attended its operations. There is another at Easton, in Talbot, which is also, we learn, in a flourishing condition. We commend the praiseworthy example of the enterprising citizens of Centreville, Easton, Cambridge and Salisbury, to the attention of our own citizens and those of Snow Hill.

The Morus Multicaulis possesses many advantages over the White Mulberry, tho' both species are used in the feeding of worms. The former can be propagated and a crop of silk from them grown the same season. The latter requires a greater length of time to arrive at a state suitable for feeding. We would therefore recommend the rearing of the Morus Multicaulis exclusively.

THE HOLLOW HORN.

A writer in the "Farmer's Cabinet," who signs himself "A Montgomery County Farmer," gives the following as a remedy for the disease in cattle commonly called "hollow horn :"—

About 9 years since, my cattle were afflicted with the hollow horn, and it afflicted me very sorely, I assure you, as several of them died; but I *bored* away. One morning while engaged in this business, I was accosted by an intelligent farmer, recently from England—he was surprised at the operation. I told him that it was the only way of saving my cattle—that several had already died of the hollow horn, and the others assuredly would, unless *bored*. He absolutely laughed at me. I felt provoked, but was still willing to hear him, as I might get an original idea. He stated that the "hollow horn did not exist in England. That it was not a disease of the horns, that hornless cattle had all the symptoms, &c. He advised me to desist boring—After much persuasion I did so; and he recommended me to give each of my cows a half a peck of potatoes twice a week, for three or four weeks in succession, and then occasionally, as circumstances might require—and by all means to keep my cattle well sheltered, and in good condition. I obeyed his directions—and the consequence is, that my cattle have not been troubled with the hollow horn since that time. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that cattle well housed in bad weather, and kept in good heart, at all seasons, and properly attended to, stand in no danger of hollow horn.

[The only efficacy in the potatoes consists in giving heart and ability to the animal to withstand the rigors of winter, and therefore a most excellent preventive remedy, and would be all the better if repeated daily. If farmers would take the precaution to pour a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine in the little cup or cavity in the back of the head, once in a fortnight during the latter part of winter and early spring, there would be no cases of hollow horn.—*Ed. Farmer & Gardener.*]

Good Crop and Great Expedition.—Dr. Benj. Butler of this village, on Saturday last harvested 26 loads of hay, estimated at 1200 per load, making 28,090 lbs. timothy and clover, from 4 acres and 20 rods, as measured by pacing, artificial meadow on corn hill. This hay was raked with a horse rake by an academic student of 15 years and a boy of 12 years to ride, and carted and housed by 7 men with two horse teams, after one o'clock in the afternoon, completely filling, with 7 loads previously carried, the hay and scaffolds of a 30 by 40 feet barn. We know of some, and we presume there is 1000 acres equally loaded within the town.—*Oxford Republican.*

Agricultural Items from Virginia.—Mr. R. E. Lee has raised on a farm of 60 acres near Warrentown, Va. an average of over 60 bushels of oats to the acre, which will bring about $20 an acre. Mr. Lee has ploughed deep and used plaster and clover with a liberal hand and great effect. The Warrenton Times has received a head of Timothy, which measured 12¼ inches. A mammoth stalk of corn has been grown in Fauquier county by Mr. Glascock, which bears ten sound and perfect ears of corn, the highest of which is eleven feet from the ground. Roots have branched out from the three first joints of the stalk, and what is most singular there is a sound and perfect ear as low down on the stalk as the joint.—The stalk is very large and tall; and the ears are well filled.

Wilmington, Oct. 6th, 1837.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener :

Sir—Knowing the interest you take in every thing that appertains to the agricultural advancement and prosperity of our country, and how acceptable facts and practical experiments are to the conductors of the "Farmer and Gardener," I take the liberty of sending you, through the politeness of capt. Frazier, agent of the Wilmington and Susquehanna rail road, a *loaf of bread* made from the Italian spring wheat raised on the farm of my enterprising friend Philip Reybold, esq. of this county, the present season, it being a part of the same bread produced at the agricultural dinner here on the 4th inst. Mr. Reybold, who is known to many of your readers as the president of our agricultural society, and one of the most prominent farmers in Delaware, stated to the members at the late quarterly meeting of the society held at Newark in this state, his experience and confidence in the success of the Italian Spring Wheat so highly spoken of lately to the North, and commented on in different publications. From eight bushels of the seed procured by him from Rome, New York, he had raised he said about one hundred and twenty bushels, and had heard, and believed from its quality, that it would make *good bread*—Some of our old and respectable farmers present expressed doubts about *spring-wheat*, the same grain they thought had been tried in this state many years ago, and that the flour from it was considered little better than rye flour—that it was dark and the bread heavy. It occurred to us to suggest a trial of the bread made from this wheat, and that a lot of it might be sent to a disinterested committee of two members of the society :—the proposition was immediately acceded to by Mr. Reybold, and the wheat was liberally furnished by him. It was taken to mill by one of the committee, unmixed with any other wheat—ground and bolted in his presence, and baked by his cook in the usual manner. The result of the experiment you will see and judge for yourself. At the agricultural dinner, I need scarcely add, that it gave universal satisfaction to the large and intelligent company present (among whom were several celebrated millers heretofore rather sceptical, but who were convinced as well as gratified as soon as they *saw* and *eat* of the bread made from wheat sown on the 17th of last March, when the disastrous state of the winter grain was well ascertained to be general throughout the country.) The good example of Maj. Reybold will be extensively followed in Delaware. A number of us have already ordered a large supply for seeding the ensuing spring. Enclosed I send you some grains just received by me in a letter from Mr. J. Hathaway, Rome, New York, of this year's growth, and Major Reybold's crop is very much like it.—It is very pretty grain—Mr. Hathaway says of it, "that it produces well, and will succeed on worn and meagre land—and although the season has been very wet with them, and the grain not so bright as usual, still it is plump and heavy, and that a neighbor of his has just thrashed 35¾ bushels of this wheat from 7-8 of an acre and 2 bushels sown.

To the wheat growers of Maryland and Virginia, and indeed of our whole middle states, in part of the country, we think this grain is destined to

become of vital importance, and that it will succeed in those states as we have ascertained it will do in Delaware, I have not the least doubt. Here its yield has been about 30 bushels to the acre, without manure, and on a tolerable soil only:—whilst the winter wheat in adjoining fields, cultivated in the best manner, and by a good farmer, has not given half that crop, in consequence of the change in our winters, and the ravages of Hessian fly. The loaf I send you is the best essay that can be given on the subject; as it settles and establishes the fact that good flour and *white and light bread* have been *made*, *exhibited* and *eaten*, for the first time in this state from *spring-wheat*. This test, has made many converts to it with us, and although our farmers should not abandon winter grain altogether, it is a most happy reflection for them to know that they have a second resource in the *Italian Spring Wheat*, should their first crops fail.

To the doubtful and prejudiced farmer, perhaps the argument I have sent you (the bread itself) will scarcely be sufficient to convince him that the experiment will answer. All we need ask of him for the present is, to lay aside his preconceived notions, and give it for a season or two, a fair and honest trial. The improving spirit of the age demands investigation into every reasonable proposition, and if its principles are found to be correct, an intelligent mind will soon adopt them.

I have detained you much longer on this interesting subject than I had intended, but as I have been highly gratified at the result of the experiment myself, you will excuse me for having been thus prolix:—perhaps much *better bread* made from spring wheat is familiar to you—to us, it is a novelty. I regret that you will not get it as fresh as it was served at the dinner table, and with the appliant of the fine premium butter exhibited on that occasion. As some of your friends might like to see the heads of this wheat, I send a few plucked from the field before they were ripe and filled—they will convey, however, a good idea of its general character. It grows tall and presents almost the rich appearance of a field of barley. The premium list, and detailed account of our agricultural and horticultural exhibitions, which took place on the 4th inst. are not yet published. I will send them to you for your paper as soon as they are out. I am happy to inform you that the proper agricultural spirit is getting up in Delaware. The New Castle county Society has just held its second annual cattle show—Kent has organized a society, with some of her most prominent citizens at its head, and we doubt not now, that the good example set, will be followed by Sussex, and many of the adjoining counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Asking the aid of your valuable exertions to bring this state of things about,

I remain, yours,
Most respectfully,
JAMES W. THOMSON.

Mr. Askur Shepard of Northampton, Mass has invented an ingenious and beautiful Loom for weaving Ribbons, which foreign weavers pronounce superior to anything in use in their own country.

CULTURE OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS, SILK WORMS, &c.

Mr. Roberts—The following paper on the subject of Morus Multicaulis, Silk, &c., has been drawn up in consequence of the numerous applications made to me for information on the various branches of the subject; and for the purpose of correcting numerous errors that continually pervade the public press. Every word I write is founded upon my own experience. Another object in drawing up this paper, is to endeavor to rescue the credit of many valuable improvements in the business, which have been filched from the author of them.

There can be no doubt with those who have made themselves acquainted with the qualities of the various varieties of the mulberry, that the New Chinese *Species*, or Morus Multicaulis, is the best for feeding silk worms. I estimate the comparative value of the Morus Multicaulis and the best White or Italian variety, as one to two; that is, I consider the Morus Multicaulis worth one hundred per cent. more than the White Italian.—It saves nine-tenths of the labor in gathering the leaves, on account of their being at least ten times the size of those of the White. One pound of Morus Multicaulis leaves contains one-third more nutritive matter than a pound of the best White mulberry leaves; the reason of this being, there is very little woody fibre in the Morus Multicaulis leaves, and in the best White there is a very large portion, all which passes off in the form of excrement. The Morus Multicaulis affords leaves, and is not injured by the loss of them, the first season—all they require is a few to be left on the tops and ends of the branches. The White requires to be 3 or 4 years old before it can be used. The Morus Multicaulis is perfectly hardy, when grown on its own peculiar and natural soil, which is light, dry, and not over rich. On low rich soils, their growth is protracted to so late a season that they do not ripen their wood, and of course they are killed to the ground in winter. I have uniformly grown them on high dry rather sandy soil, and never lost a branch or a bud; while others, who planted them on low alluvial rich soils, have lost them every winter. Mr. Robert Sinclair, in the Farmer of the 8th of August, inst. gives the result of an experiment he tried last year in cultivating them on high ground, in which they proved perfectly hardy; whereas heretofore when he planted them on low rich soil, they had been killed down by the frost of winter. Mr. Sinclair forgot to state that this was an *old practice* with me, and that I had frequently remonstrated with him for planting them in this low rich ground. He states that it was an "experiment," leaving the public to infer that it originated with him; whereas he was well aware that I had long practised it with invariable success, and had frequently recommended it to him, as well as to the public.

The Morus Multicaulis is propagated with more facility than any other kind. A piece of last year's growth an inch long, with only one bud, is all that is wanted to make a tree 5 or 6 feet high in one season. Make a hot bed in the ordinary way, as for raising cabbage plants, about the 1st to the middle of March; take the limbs that grew last year, cut them in pieces, with one bud on each piece, stick them into the bed in a slanting position, inclining to the north with the bud on the south side, its point just even with the surface of the soil; water them every evening, shade them when the sun is powerful in the middle of the day, and about the 1st of May they will be about the size of cabbage plants, and ready to be set out where they are to grow; take them up as you do cabbage plants, set them out, water them freely for a few days, put a cabbage leaf or any such thing over them for a day or two to shade them, and they will grow off, and form fine trees 4 to 6 feet high the same season. This has always been my method of propagating them, and the plan originated with me. I was surprised to find last year, Mr. Sinclair endeavoured to obtain the credit of suggesting this method of propagating Morus Multicaulis trees. He published in the Farmer and Gardener and other papers that he had succeeded in propagating them from single buds, and in this, as in the case above noticed, leaving the public to infer that he was the discoverer of the new method, when the fact is that *I instructed him in the whole process.* It is to me a matter of no moment in a pecuniary point of view, for my only object is and has been the furtherance of my country's interest in this respect; but it is rather mortifying, after laborious experiments and study,—working for nothing and finding one's self, to have even the *credit* of our labors and discoveries filched from us.

In extending the mulberry orchard, take the whole top of the tree raised as above last year, cut off three or 4 inches from the ground, cut it up and plant the cuttings as above. The old root will send up half a dozen shoots, each of which will be as large as the whole tree was before it was cut down, and thus furnish more cuttings for the next year.

If the trees are raised on the proper soil, they will want no protection; if they are growing on low rich, or any low soil, they must be taken up in the fall, and "laid by the heels," either in a dry cellar or a shed open to the south. Lay them in a slanting position, close together, burying the roots perfectly in the ground.

If cuttings are desired to be kept through the winter, the best way is to dig a hole in some high dry place and bury them a foot or two in the ground. They may be kept also by being wrapped in green live moss from the swamps, and placed in an ordinary cellar. I have kept them all winter in my office by tying them in a close bundle and setting the but ends in a basin of water so that the water covered about an inch of the ends. In this way they were not only preserved, but the buds began to grow too soon, from the warmth of the office.

Many persons recommend that the trees be cut down to within three inches of the ground, and the stumps covered to protect them, and feeding silkworms from the leaves of the young shoots. This is bad practice, and should not be followed—besides, it is not necessary, as, properly cultivated in a proper soil, as above stated, they want no protection. The objections to the practice are—the lateness of the season before the shoots will be large enough to afford a sufficient supply of leaves; and the succulence of the leaves from these young shoots. Both these objections render the practice inadmissable—your worms will

starve to death before the shoots will afford leaves; and if you *can* keep them alive till leaves are produced, you will be very apt to lose them by disease, produced from feeding them with the too succulent leaves.

The Morus Multicaulis cannot be propagated to any extent from seed, simply because the trees produce so little that it will not pay for saving even if it sold at its weight in diamonds. The whole of the seed that has been sold for some years in this country, as Morus Multicaulis seed, was spurious, and I was so well aware of its spurious character that I have never bought or used a grain of it. I have used all my influence to prevent my friends and correspondents from being imposed upon by it; but unfortunately, self-experience is the only school for some people. I assert that no genuine Morus Multicaulis seed can be offered for sale here or elsewhere; and time will prove the truth of the assertion. I would not be uncharitable, but I verily believe that the idea that the Morus Multicaulis was a variety and not a species, and therefore that its seed would not produce its like, originated with those who were engaged in speculating in "Morus Multicaulis seed," and that its object was to cover the imposition of other seed upon the public for Morus Multicaulis seed. As it produced all sorts of mulberry trees, except Morus Multicaulis, it was desirable to attempt an excuse. And this was resorted to—lame and impotent as it is. I assert positively that it is a distinct species, that its seed produces its like exactly, as I can at any time satisfy any person, having trees raised from seed by myself. But it is of little importance whether the seed will produce the true Morus Multicaulis or not, as the seed cannot be obtained. I have the oldest tree in America, and it never produces good seed enough to make it an object worthy of notice; besides the trouble of keeping weeds down, &c. and the ease with which it is multiplied by cuttings, would prevent my using seed if ever so abundant and cheap.

There are many mulberry trees in this country called Morus Multicaulis, that are not the true kind. I have seen hundreds of such. They are the broad leaved variety of the white mulberry. The Morus Multicaulis differs entirely from all others in several respects. Its specific name points out one of its peculiar characters, viz. *multicaulis*. While all others form single bodied trees, the multicaulis continues sending up new stalks from the crown of the root, and thus growing in clusters of bushes like the lilac, hazle, &c. —hence the name multicaulis, *many stalked*. The leaves are not only larger than any other kind, but their form is different from all others. The leaf is invariably *bowled*, so much so that it is impossible to spread it out flat without tearing the sides. This form is not seen very conspicuously in the young seedling, but as soon as the plants get a foot or two high and the leaves attain half their proper size, it is very distinct. The leaves are so large that they always hang pendulous, when full grown, and somewhat folded lengthwise. These peculiarities will enable any one to distinguish the true tree from all others.

Let me advise purchasers of multicaulis trees to be cautious in receiving budded or grafted trees. They are worth nothing but for cuttings, their roots are of no use; while those on their own roots have the advantage of the roots to furnish new supplies of cuttings from year to year. Budded and grafted trees also may be lost altogether by the perishing of the tops in transportation; while if the whole top of a tree on its own roots perishes, only the cuttings of one year will be lost, the root will live and furnish abundance of cuttings for another year.

No other preparation of the ground is necessary than turning it over once to destroy grass and weeds, and then keeping the ground clean during their growth. The poorest ground need not be manured, though it would be best if in tolerable condition. Any ground that would produce ten bushels of corn to the acre, will be good enough for them. The fall season is the best time to obtain the trees, and the spring the best to plant them out. I would recommend them being obtained in the fall and kept "laid by the heels" till April, and then set in their proper places. The reason they ought to be obtained in the fall is, that they may be ready to set out at the proper season in the spring; whereas, if not obtained till spring, various accidents and delays may cause them to come too late, and they may thus be lost or retarded in their growth, so that the next winter may injure them.

SILKWORMS—A radical error of our countrymen in commencing the culture of silk, is their beginning at the wrong end. Almost all of them obtain a supply of silkworm eggs first, and then go in search of mulberry leaves to feed the young worms with. Because the forest is full of the native mulberry, and the fields studded with white mulberry trees, they think they can readily obtain a sufficient supply of leaves for two or three hundred thousand worms "to begin with;" and so they can for the first two or three weeks, but during the 3d, 4th and 5th week, when the worms eat almost their own weight of leaf every day, and when it is absolutely necessary to the full accomplishment of their object that they should have a full supply of fresh leaves continually before them, the supply fails; the labour of gathering a sufficient quantity from trees scattered through the woods and almost inaccessible from their height, is found to be insurmountable, and the worms are stinted in their food, dwindle along 3 or 4 weeks more half-starved, and at last spin an imperfect cocoon that is good for nothing. Many persons do worse than this. When the worms enter their fourth stage and consume a full quantity of leaf, they are abandoned altogether and starve to death. Millions upon millions of these interesting insects have perished in this way within my own knowledge. Some years since I visited a person a few miles from the city, who had been boasting of his large number of worms a week or two previously. I found them scattered over the floor, walls and ceiling of the large room, wandering about in search of food, and half famished. He said he found he could not get leaves to feed a tenth part of them, and had abandoned them in despair. There must have been a million at least. They all perished. He never could have obtained leaves enough to feed 50,000 worms from all the trees within his reach.

The proper way is to secure a convenient mulberry orchard. It should be as near the laboratory as possible, and should be sufficiently extensive to supply twice the number of worms you calculate on keeping, as a security against accidents, &c. After you have secured the mulberry trees then obtain the silkworms. If you have no experience with them begin with ten thousand; and the next year increase the number. Ten thousand worms will be enough to learn you how to manage a larger number, and they will furnish cocoons enough for you to learn to reel silk with, and a sufficient supply of eggs for another year. Use all these cocoons to learn to reel with—don't try to make the finer qualities of silk, but learn to reel any thing. The object is to "get the use of your tools." Learn to catch the fibre and join it to the thread expeditiously; adapt your sense of touch in the fingers to the extremely fine fibre that you may be able to *feel it*; enable yourself to understand the proper temperature of the water for dissolving the gum of the cocoons, that you may be able to make the fibre run or unwind well. All these little details, simple when understood, and easily acquired, but absolutely necessary to a good reeler, are to be learned only from practice,—patient, persevering practice, uncheeked by feelings of interest or fear of losing cocoons. But a few weeks, even a few days, are sufficient for the accomplishment of the object.

It is not my purpose now to give instructions in the whole art of reeling, or managing silkworms, that object has been fully accomplished in various publications in the Farmer, in pamphlets, and books. The present paper is merely intended to supply deficiencies in other publications, to call attention to some prominent points, and to correct certain errors.

Let me urge attention to cleanliness in the laboratory, essential to the comfort and health of the proprietor and his assistants, as well as to the success of his business. Always keep a box or some other vessel of chloride of lime in the room with the worms. A jar with a pound or two of it standing open, will keep the air in the room sweet, and thus protect the worms from disease. If from inattention your worms become affected with the *Tripes*,* lose not a moment in sprinkling the floor with a solution of chloride of lime, and set saucers of it in various places. It will speedily cure those that are sick, and prevent any further extension of the disease.

This remedy for the Tripes is also my own discovery. It was published in the American Farmer, and the Farmer was regularly received by several members of the society of Agricultural Science in Paris; notwithstanding which, many months after its publication in the Farmer, a paper was read before that society giving the details of the important discovery by a citizen of France, that chloride of lime was a sure remedy for the

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* *The Tripes* is a disease among silkworms analagous to the plague in the human family. It is caused by foul air, in the room, generally in damp weather. The foul air proceeds from putrifying vegetable substances, such as stale leaves, &c. The first symptom shows itself in the worms ceasing to eat, throwing their heads back, and becoming of a black color. They soon turn quite black and die in an hour or two, and mortify in another hour, when they smell very badly. The disease will spread over the largest establishment in 24 hours, if not suppressed by the free use of chloride of lime.

Tripes. However, it matters little to the public who is entitled to the credit of so important a discovery, so long as that public has the advantage of it. But I would suggest that there will be little encouragement to labourers in the fields of scientific discovery, if they are to derive *neither* interest nor credit from the results. The public is so prone to forgetfulness on this subject, that most discoverers now-a-days resort to patents to enforce their claims, and if the public will not be voluntarily just, it seems no more than proper that some such process should be adopted.

In their anxiety for improvements, those who enter upon the silk business are too apt to adopt useless if not injurious innovation. There are many parts of the French and Italian practice that may well be improved, some of which are useless and some few ridiculously so. But we must not infer thence that their whole practice is wrong, and that we are capable of substituting an entire new one. Among all our experimenters we find no one than tries the brush or twigs universally used by the French and Italians for the worms to climb and spin their cocoons on. We are continually inventing new plans for this part of the work, such as building frames, &c. But it seems to me that the simple brush that has answered the purpose for hundreds of years in other parts of the world, might be safely adopted in this. I have escaped this symptom of the mania so far as only to propose the use of *broom-corn brush*, as being more convenient and simple than the brush of the French. It answers the purpose admirably with me.

Again, our people are endeavouring to make themselves and the public believe that we can produce successive crops of silkworms in the same season, so that the work of producing cocoons may be extended through the whole summer instead of being confined to about six weeks in May and June. If this could have been profitably done, the French and Italians would have long since found it out; but we are not left with the conjectural uncertainty of an *if;*—it was fairly tried years ago, and resulted, as any body but one gifted with the sanguinary mind of a new beginner might have known, in an unprofitable expenditure of time and labor. The eggs may be forced to hatch the same season they are produced; but it is unnatural, and they hatch so irregularly that a profitable result cannot be obtained.*

I see by the newspapers that one of our new beginners has discovered and taken under his care a new species of silkworm, an American silkworm,—whose cocoon is some eight or ten times as heavy as that of the common,—and from which he expects to produce wonderful results. Many years since many of these American silkworms were sent to me from the South and the North—from the East and the West; and I was then, as he is now, elated at the idea of introducing this new and valuable improvement in the silk business; but the worms would not feed kindly, the moths flew away as soon as they escaped the cocoons, and the cocoons could not be reeled.—Worse than that, even when reeled the silk was coarse and harsh. Nothing that I could think of would dissolve the gum of the cocoons, even with twenty-four hours soaking. Of course I let the moths fly away. There are several varieties of worms that make cocoons in this country, but it does not follow that the fibre of those cocoons is as valuable as that of the true silk worm.

The best and simplest hurdle for the accommodation of silkworms is that suggested in my Treatise published in 1830 in the American Farmer, and in pamphlet form, and which I have always used when I had worms. It is made as follows—a frame 5 or 6 feet long and 3 wide, made of plank 2 inches wide and 1½ thick; like the outside of a window-sash; make holes through both side and end pieces with a brad awl about three-eighths of an inch apart; pass strong twine through the holes lengthwise and then crosswise, and thus form a net work bottom for the hurdle. This will allow the dung of the worms to fall through upon a similar frame with a paper bottom that should be placed under it. It saves a good deal of labour in cleaning off the litter, and permits air to pass up among the worms and leaves.

I perceive that this hurdle is also claimed by our ingenious countrymen at the East, as of their *invention.*—Pity that their ingenuousness did not equal their ingenuity.

It is a common error to suppose that the young worms require young and tender leaves to feed on. They, on the contrary, eat the most mature leaf with as much greediness when a day old as they do when full grown. The French recommend cutting the leaves into small pieces, and have a knife for this purpose; this practice I found injudicious, as the worms press upon the mass and make as it were a carpet of it, and much leaf is lost. I prefer laying on the leaves whole—the worms will speedily cut them up for themselves. This practice is only equalled by the French recommendation, to seperate the male and female moths after having been together six hours in the act of copulation. Following their directions, for in those times I had no other guide than the French books, I seperated all my moths after six hours, and to my mortification one half my eggs were *not fecundated.* After that I allowed the moths to take their own course in this affair, and all my eggs were thenceforth good.

In conclusion, I would recommend those who desire to enter upon the silk business, in the first place to secure a supply of Morus Multicaulis trees, and establish an orchard; then go ahead—leaving experiments and improvements upon the well known and successful methods and furniture to be suggested by experience as they progress.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

[From the Pittsburg Advocate.]

SILK.

The culture and manufacture has progressed to an extent in this neighborhood, of which we had not been aware. We were shown the other day a black silk vest pattern of the very finest and most durable quality, which was manufactured wholly at Economy, Rapp's settlement, about 18 miles below this city, on the Ohio. It was in the hands of a merchant, who had cut it from the loom for the purpose of making himself a vest, believing that it would make a much more durable and equally as handsome a garment as procured any where made from silk—the article, notwithstanding, is one-third cheaper than foreign silk in price, and an additional third in wear. A beautiful and very durable article of the best sewing silk, was also shown to us, which was manufactured at the same place. We understand that all the silk manufactured by this society meets with ready sales.

[From the British Farmer's Magazine.]

MANUFACTURE OF BEET ROOT SUGAR.

(Continued.)

Bin to slake Lime in, and Buckets for the liquor.

The lime employed for the defecation of beet root juice is generally unslacked, weighed in that state, then slacked with water, and afterwards, by adding more water, reduced to the consistency of cream. For this operation, a bin, or cistern, of a particular form is required: it is, for the most part, circular with a cover.

M. Dubrunfaut, however, is of opinion that lime should not be weighed till after it is unslacked, as yielding more certain and uniform results; in which case, a large quantity might be slacked beforehand. It is sifted pretty fine, to separate all the coarse and unburnt lumps, which, in the usual method of applying the lime, are reckoned as so many active agents, whereas, they are of no use at all in the claritying process; and hence many errors in the general results.

A Lead or Copper vessel for the Sulphuric Acid.

The sulphuric acid is usually diluted with five or six parts of water before using. This is performed in a wooden bucket, the hoops of which are of copper, instead of iron.

Instrument for stirring the Liquor in the Copper.

This should be a round stick or pole, twice as long as the copper is deep. At one end is a round piece of wood about a foot in diameter, pierced with holes.

A plated Spoon in which to examine the Juice, and a Saucer.

The spoon should be kept bright, that the workman may judge more readily when the clarification is complete.

The saucer should be very white. The use of it is to receive the small drops of syrup of violets and *tournesol*, to ascertain, by touching them with the liquid under clarification, the excess of alkali and acid.

Large Skimmer.

This ought to be at least eight inches in diameter. It is not always considered necessary to remove the scum from the boiling liquor, and especially when the precipitating method is resorted to, as it forms a sort of cover or guard to the liquor against too sudden refrigeration by the action of the air.

Filter for Skimmings.

An enclosed or covered filter is recommended in preference to the one in common use, it being

*Since the above was written I have learned that some gentlemen in New Jersey are enabled to prolong the season of feeding worms, by keeping the eggs in an ice house, and bringing out portions as they want them through the summer. If put into an ice house immediately after they are produced, and kept there, this plan may answer the purpose; but if put there on the approach of warm weather in the Spring they will hatch, even in the midst of the ice, as I know from experience.

important, in order to get as much liquor from the skimmings as possible, that they should not be suffered to cool too fast. The construction should be the same as that hereafter described for the juice, only that the one may be made of coarse cloth or canvas, and the other of fine linen. The filter should be provided with a receiver adequate to the amount of juice from one charge.

§. *Of the different modes of defecation.*

This is one of the most difficult operations connected with the manufacture of beet root sugar. The results are perpetually changing as the nature of the root changes during the progress of the work. We proceed to describe the simplest and most economical of the means employed, viz: lime alone, or sulphuric acid and lime together.

The first method of defecation—that of the Colonies.

After detailing the origin and progress of defecation in France, the author proceeds to show that lime alone, if not the best means, is at least capable, in good hands, of producing very important results, and instances the manufacture of M. Houdart, near Douay, as one of the best and most successful on this principle. Suppose 114 gallons of juice are to be clarified. The boiler being charged, and the fire burning, the thermometer is placed in it, and should be kept there till it amounts to 60° or 65° (167° or 178° of Fahrenheit.) During this interval eighty-eight pounds of lime slacked and sifted, are weighed out; four or five bags are then similarly prepared, each bag containing 7 pounds of lime. This done, the 88 lbs. of lime are put into a wooden vessel, where they are mixed with clear water, till they become like milk. This mixture is poured into the boiler when the temperature is above 60° or 65° (Reaumur.) The whole is then briskly stirred for some minutes, in order to incorporate the lime well with the liquor. Before the lime is added, a thick scum will show itself on the surface. Lime often destroys this scum, or at any rate, it is suspended in the liquid by agitating it when the lime is added. When thoroughly mixed, some minutes should elapse before the full effect will be produced; then, with a bright spoon, take a little of the liquor, and examine it carefully; if the quantity of lime be sufficient, the juice will exhibit a number of clots, or particles, in suspension, which will soon settle to the bottom of the spoon, leaving the upper part of the liquid perfectly clear and transparent and more or less of an amber color. If, instead of this, the lumps are very much divided, and only swim in the liquor without settling to the bottom, even for several seconds, and if the juice remains of a thick milky color, it is a proof that more lime is wanted.

One of the little parcels of 7 lbs. is then mixed with water, poured into the boiler and well stirred as before. The juice is then again examined with the spoon, and if the symptoms are still not so favorable as they might be, another 7 lbs. are added, and so on, 7 lbs. each time till defecation of the whole is complete.

88 lbs. of lime to 114 gallons of juice may always be used with safety. It is, in fact, the minimum dose that ought to be applied. The quantity varies with the quality of the beet root and the period of the season when applied. Thus, at the beginning of the season, when the roots are rich and full of sugar, the greater will be the proportion of lime necessary. The object of the lime being to precipitate certain substances which impede the formation of sugar, it should, of course, be added in quantities adequate to the amount of these substances; for, experience seems to show, that as the quantity of sugar increases, so will also these extraneous matters. Thus, a firm, solid beet root requires more than a watery root, and *vice versa.*

On the whole, the safest way is to *begin* with *little* enough of lime, for it is very easy to add more from time to time, as above directed. But it is not to be inferred from hence, that, *on the whole*, a small quantity is preferable to a larger. So far as is this from being the case, that it is considered better to use too much than too little; for though an excess of this alkali is prejudicial to the sugar, it is always less so than an insufficient quantity. The observations of the workman cannot be too frequently taken during the process of defecating. A clear liquor and a perfect precipitation are the main objects to be accomplished. If these are not obtained, or imperfectly so, the results will be sure to suffer.

It has been imagined by M. Bardel, that the red beet requires more lime than the white; but M. Dubrunfaut considers this opinion as not altogether correct, and is rather disposed to refer the apparent difference to the season, which might that year produce a red beet of a firmer and less watery description than the yellow.

The beet juice, when it first comes from the press, is of a milky hue, and yet dingy. When heated the scum and froth rise; but as soon as the lime is added, the black, dirty color, disappears by degrees, and abundance of flakes are seen in the liquor. These flakes are usually of a yellowish grey color; when the proportion of lime is sufficient, they separate from the liquid and sink to the bottom. When arrived at this stage of the defecation, the fire must be withdrawn, and the boiler left to itself for an hour or two that the whole may settle properly. The cock placed just above the bottom of the boiler should be opened to draw off the liquor clear. The juice is then conveyed to the evaporating pans—of which more hereafter. Care should be taken to watch the liquor as it runs off, lest any part should become thick and turbid, especially towards the end; so soon as this is perceived, the cock should be closed and the lower one opened, that the residuum may pass through the filter. When this is all drawn off, the boiler is ready for a fresh charge.

The defecation by lime is denominated *the system of the colonies*, because there the process was made trial of, and long before beet-root sugar was even thought of. But it ought to be explained, that, in the present day, it is not used to such advantage in the colonies as in France. There, in fact, the management is left to a slave, who, not unfrequently applies the lime at random; and, of course, the results are, and must be, very unequal.

It has been shown that it is better to use too much than too little lime in defecation. Both are stated to be evils, and, and yet of the two evils the former is the least. After having operated on the extraneous matter in the sugar, it then begins to act on the sugar itself.

Defecation by lime alone, then, has this grand, inconvenience, that a part of the sugar is destroyed to save the other. In this process, in fact when this syrup is run into moulds, it produces an abundant crystallization; and the molasses, which come from it more rapidly than by any other method, have a very disagreeable taste and smell: they have but little sweetness; and if by any known process a second crystallization be attempted, not an atom of sugar can be obtained from them. Nay more, the sugar partakes of the bad taste and smell of the molasses, and is thereby rendered unsaleable in the market. Even after refining, these objections are still more or less perceptible. M. Dubrunfaut states that he has experienced this himself, as a refiner. The sugar produced by the lime was always very fair to the eye, the grain large, strong and open; but it had a peculiar smell, and left a disagreeable flavor in the mouth.

It is a pity that the defecation by lime presents these inconveniences, for it is the mode of all others the simplest, and best adapted to common farm establishments. It is, indeed, on this account that many manufacturers who have adopted it continues still to use it notwithstanding the inferiority it presents, both as to quality and quantity of its results as compared with those of other and more complicated methods. It cannot be recommended even managed in the best known manner. Its simplicity does not overcome its imperfections, and the author above quoted greatly prefers either of the following methods.

Notwithsianding the decided opinion here expressed by M. Dubrunfaut against the employment of lime alone as a defecating agent, it has been ascertained, by subsequent experience, that it is capable, under proper management, of producing very favorable results, both as to quality and quantity.

BIG OX OLYMPUS.

The Claremont Eagle says—

The Claremont Ox, Olympus, raised by Isaac Hubbard, Esq. of this place, we understand has been purchased of that gentleman, and in the course of the next or the following week will go to New York city, where agriculturists and others will have an opportunity of examining him, and perhaps gratifying their palates with a "taste of his quality." The Olympus is unquestionably the largest and noblest animal of the kind ever raised in this country. He was five years old last January, and now weighs *three thousand five hundred pounds.* He is well proportioned, and weighs 800 more than the great ox Columbus, though nearly three years younger than the latter, when last weighed and exhibited in Boston. He is in fact a mountain of beef, as his name would seem to indicate, and is well described by the poet—

—"He stood
Fair in his limbs, and, like Olympus, high
And vast from side to side—"

He will be shipped down the river next week, give the Hartford people a call between the 15th and 20th, and take the safest conveyance to the city of epicures. Easy—easy! good King Olympus! "This side up with care."

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.

We remember to have read somewhere, of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard. Be-

side this farm he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the eldest he portioned her off with one-third of his farm, and behold the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after he married his young daughter and gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that as his farm became smaller he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor upon a few acres, will make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—no, some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and dropping their seed haphazard, trust to the change of the season. It is not wondered at, that such tamperers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation—that manure is too expensive to use. The earth was therefore lazily scratched up sufficient to destroy the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say that such farmers have but little grain to sell, and not much money in these hard times, to put out at interest.

Take another case, however; that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride, who means to show his labor and his skill upon every acre, and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn enriches its owner.

Every farmer to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride. Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated. The point should be not to have many, but rich acres. The means whereby husbandry is improved and facilitated, should be studied and employed. By such careful attention, a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits, which will heighten the rewards of good tillage.—*Germantown Tel.*

THE WEATHER—CORN.

The weather for the last fortnight past, has been unfavourable to the growth of all latter corn. Our farmers are generally stripping fodder, and it is rendered positively certain, that the corn crop will be a light one—very light in many places.

A short ride into parts of Dorset and Talbot counties, a few days ago, convinced us that the same unfavourable prospects prevail there, as in Queen Ann's. Indeed the same cause has operated every where north of us.—*Centreville Times.*

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Ice and frost—notice of a loaf of bread from Italian spring wheat—notice of the silk culture on the Eastern Shore, and of Mr. Gay's labors—the hollow horn—great crop of hay, and great expedition in securing it—agricultural items from Virginia—communication from Dr. Jas. W. Thomson on the subject of spring wheat—loom for weaving ribbons—Communication from Gideon B. Smith on the culture of silk, &c.—manufacture of silk at Pittsburg—on the manufacture of beet root sugar—ox Olympus—fruits of good tillage—the corn crop on the E. S. of Maryland—advertisements—prices current.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber has now growing at his residence about 2 miles east of BALTIMORE, MD. between 25,000 and 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which are ready for sale.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of a lot of first rate Italian Spring wheat, begs leave to notify those who may desire to procure seed, that he is prepared to receive orders for the same. This wheat will be cleaned with great care, put up in tight barrels, and sold in lots of one or more barrels. As the quantity the undersigned expects to receive will not be more than 140 barrels, persons desirous of procuring a supply will make early application. The price will be $3¼ per bushel, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the grain. For the guidance of purchasers, he would mention that each barrel is supposed to contain about 3 1-2 bushels of wheat.

Address, (post paid) EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
jy 25 4t Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

Robert Sinclair, jr. & Co.

Light near Pratt street Wharf, offers for sale,

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER, adapted to horse or manual power. These boxes are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great despatch; Thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn-stalks, which would otherwise in a great measure be lost. As regards quality and effect, these machines now stand A No. 1, no cutting machine having been introduced to the public equal in power.

The Size and Price are as follows, viz,

11 inch Boxes, $30, extra Knives for do. per sett $4,
14 " " $45, " " " 5,
20 " " $75, " " " 8,

CORN SHELLERS—hand machines $20, horse do. 40. 1500 PLOUGHS, of various sizes and patterns, among which are the SOUTHERN FLUSHING and CULTIVATING PLOUGHS; also SIDE HILL PLOUGHS, DOUBLE MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS, &c. Prices 4, 6, a $15 each.

CULTIVATORS for CORN, COTTON and TOBACCO. Prices from 5 a 6 50 each.

COTTON GINS, made to order at 50 a $150, each.

DRILL and SOWING MACHINES at 6,20 a $100 each.

FARMING and HARVEST TOOLS of every description, FANCY and COMMON GARDEN TOOLS, OX YOKES and BOWS, GRUBBING HOES, BRIAR HOOKS, CASTSTEEL AXES, &c.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

In this department is constantly kept for sale, SEED GRAIN and other FIELD SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, and an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, selected from the most respectable European Seed marts and from our SEED GARDENS near this city.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Supplied from R. Sinclair, Senr's extensive NURSERIES n the vicinity of this city, where TREES of good size can be procured and warranted to produce as represented.

☞ Orders from persons residing at a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to when the cash is remitted by letter or satisfactory reference furnished.

MULBERRY TREES.

THE Queen Ann's County Silk Company have thefol lowing Trees for sale:

50,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry
200,000 Morus Alba or Italian Mulberry
500,000 Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

The company will sell the above trees at moderate prices and deliver them free of charge in Baltimore if required. It is thought by practical growers that they should be removed in the fall. WM. HARPER, Treas'r.
Centreville, E. Shore, Md

☞The 'Silk Culturist,' and Ruffin's 'Register,' will please publish the above three times, and mark the cost at bottom. se 29 3t

ROBERT SINCLAIR'S NURSERY,

AT CLAREMONT, NEAR BALTIMORE.

This Establishment now comprises between 20 and 30 acres, closely planted with a most CHOICE COLLECTION, from ours and foreign countries of the FINEST VARIETIES known—Of Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape Vines, Currant, English Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, English Walnut, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens, Shrubs and Roses, all very thrifty and of larger size than any former year, especially the Peach, Apple, and Trees suitable for planting in streets.

Also, about half an acre of double Dahlias, now in full bloom, of almost every color and shade. Amateurs are invited to make their selections.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees, with large roots, 2 to 7 feet high, at liberal prices, varying according to size.

60,000 Cuttings of do. well ripened wood.

20,000 white Italian Mulberry Trees, 2 years old.

For further information please address the proprietor, near Baltimore. Trees and Plants ordered from him are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and forwarded by land or sea, as directed, and conveyed to the city without charge. Printed and priced catalogues will be sent on application gratis.

R. Sinclair, jr. & Co., Seedsmen, in Light st., act as agents, where necessary.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, senr.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

The subscriber has for sale a few pair of those beautiful white Turkeys, so highly esteemed for sporting gentlemen's lawns. Also the large Westphalian Geese, from Ribbd. Barnet's stock, BOTH PURE WHITE.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, sen.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
Superior Grain Cradles
Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
Hay Forks and Rakes
Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
English Corn Hoes
Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles
Wheat FANS, of various sizes
Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
Corn Shellers
Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
Swingle Trees and Hames
Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piece or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to order; repairs on Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every day.*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 00	7 00
Corn, yellow	bushel	96	98
White,	"	90	92
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	8 50	—
" " wagon price,	"	8 25	—
City Mills, super	"	8 25	—
" extra	"	8 75	8 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	—	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	24 50	25 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	5 25	5 50
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	6 50	7 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	33	32
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	82	85
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 80	1 85
Red, best	"	1 70	1 75
Maryland inferior	"	1 10	1 40
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	39	40
" in hhds.	"	—	37
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	*unwash*
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 *to* 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	10½	10½
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	9	9½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
Chop Rye,	"	—	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	½
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1½ ½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	lo
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	¼
Salisbury,	2 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	12

A HALF DURHAM BULL CALF—FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a beautiful red and white bull calf, HALF DURHAM, being got by a full bred Durham bull, which he sold last December for $300, and out of a very large Cow owned by him. The cow when he bought her was represented as half Durham, but as she has no pedigree he designates her offspring as half Durham. His sire was a noble animal, out of an imported cow, and got in England by one of the Colling's bulls. To any gentleman who may desire an improving cross, and who may be averse to give the higher price of the full bred Durhams, this calf offers an excellent opportunity, as he has all the fine points of the latter, and would be taken by an incompotent judge for a full bred. His price is $30—his age 5 weeks old.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,
oc 3 Baltimore, Md.

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, $250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

☞ Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address
s 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.
Sept. 10. 3t.

BAKEWELL RAMS.

For sale 6 Bakewell Rams, one of which was imported. The prices are as follows, viz: the IMPORTED Ram $150, No. 1. of the native bred, $100—No. 2, $75; No. 3, $50; Nos. 4 and 5, 35 dollars each. The five latter rams are one year old, in fine condition, and beautiful specimens of their peculiar and much admired long-wooled breed. As a proof of their superior quality it may be well to state that two brothers of the latter five were sold at the great Whitaker sale recently held in Philadelphia, for $100 each, and a third one since for the same money at private sale. Applications to be addressed in writing to

JOHN BARNEY,
Philadelphia.
Oct. 10. 3t.

DURHAM & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following superior Cattle:

Montezuma, an improved Durham short-horned bull, a light, or fashionable roan. He was *imported* by Rezin D. Shepherd, Esq. in March, 1835, for whom he was purchased from Mr. Page in the county of Durham, England. Montezuma was got by *Wharfingdale*, dam by *Magnum-bonum*, g. d. by Priam: he was calved 30th March, 1833.

As an evidence of his superior powers in the perpetuation of his species, we would state, that he is the sire of *Nancy Thompson* and *Hampton*, calves now owned by Mr. George Beltzhoover. Nancy Thompson, was calved in March last, and now weighs 527 lbs. Hampton was calved 4th May last, and how weighs 380 lbs. Indeed all the calves of Montezuma, which we have seen, are remarkable for their extraordinary size and fine points:

A *short horn improved Durham bull* calf, 3 months old, got by Neptune, he by Orozimbo out of a full-blooded Durham heifer, 2 years old, the dam of which was imported by R. D. Shepherd, Esq. and sold to the Hon. Hy. Clay.

6 *Ayrshire* calves, 3 males and 3 females, from 2 to 8 months old. These calves are all out of cows imported by R. D. Shepherd, Esq. selected by his Agent from the best herd in the kingdom of Great Britain. The mothers of two of those calves, with their first calf, respectively, gave 20 and 24 qts. of milk per day, when fresh.

The Ayrshire breed of Cattle is justly considered the best dairy cows in Scotland, they are of medium size, hardy of constitution, docile in disposition, easily kept, and deep milkers, yielding as much *milk* and *butter*, weight considered, as any other variety.

Letters *post* paid to the subscriber will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Editor Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md.
sep 12 4t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE—A first rate SMITH PRESS, the platen 24 by 36 inches, which will work a form the size of the daily papers in Baltimore. It has the latest improvements of the patentee, has been in use a short time, and is as good as new. Any printer requiring a press of this size, cannot be better supplied than by the purchase of this. It can be examined while in operation, and any one at a distance disposed to purchase, is requested to select some printer to inspect it. The original cost and expenses deliverable to us, was about $300—It will be sold together with the roller frames, stocks, &c. complete as it now stands in operation, for $275, on a credit of three months, for an approved note.

Apply to SANDS & NEILSON,
Office of "Farmer & Gardener,"
jy 25 4t Corner of Charles & Market sts. Baltimore.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.